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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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7590	05/19/2004		EXAMINER	
CHARLES H. DeVOE, ESQ. KOLISCH, HARTWELL, DICKINSON, McCORMACK & HEUSER 520 S.W. YAMHILL STREET, STE. 200 PORTLAND, OR 97204			DEXTER, CLARK F	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3724	17
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/680,697	COLLINS, WALTER W.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Clark F. Dexter	3724

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-31,33-37,45 and 47-50 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-31,33-37,45 and 47-50 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed September 15, 2003 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, 1st paragraph

2. Claims 12-22, 30, 31, 33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

There is no support in the original disclosure for a "compressible plunger" as now set forth in claim 12. Rather, support is provided for a plunger (E) that includes a rigid shaft (80) and a compressible spring (90) mounted on the shaft.

While there is support in the original disclosure for the spring exhibiting an increase and decrease in the effective length of the spring as recited, there is no support in the original disclosure for the recitation "wherein the increase in the effective length occurs before the decrease in effective length" as set forth in claim 35.

There is no support in the original disclosure for "the plunger operatively coupled with the blade for orbital movement of a portion of the plunger about the blade" as now set forth in claim 30 (lines 6-7). Rather, support is provided for the plunger being pivotally connected to the blade and thus incapable of orbital movement about the blade.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, 2nd paragraph

3. Claims 12, 23-31 and 33-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 12, lines 8-9, the recitation "adapted to assist with moving the blade between the retracted position and the extended position, or vice versa" is vague and indefinite as to how the plunger is "adapted" to perform the recited function.

In claim 23, line 9, the recitation "adapted to exert a pivoting force upon the blade" is vague and indefinite as to how the spring is "adapted" to perform the recited function (i.e., what quality about the spring per se provides for this function).

In claim 30, lines 6-7, the recitation "for orbital movement of a portion of the plunger about the blade and the spring is operatively interposed said handle and said blade" is vague and indefinite as to what is being set forth, and it seems that a comma --,-- should be inserted after "blade", and that the phrase "interposed said handle and said blade" should be modified to read in proper form.

In claim 34, lines 6-7, the recitation "adapted to exhibit both an increase and a decrease in the effective length of the spring" is vague and indefinite as to how the spring is "adapted" to perform the recited function (i.e., what quality about the spring per se provides for this function).

Claim Objections

4. Claims 33 and 47 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claims 33 and 47 each depend from a canceled claim. It is noted that for examining purposes, claim 33 has been considered as depending from claim 30, and claim 47 has been considered as depending from claim 45.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 12, 19-21 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by French publication 1.069.862 (hereafter FP '862).

FP '862 discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including a handle (e.g., 1, 2) defining a blade cavity; a blade (e.g., 6) having a blade pivot (e.g., 7) connected to the first end of the handle; a longitudinally extending compressible plunger (e.g., 13, 14, 15) as best understood; a sleeve (e.g., formed by components 1 and 3, and including space 9) receiving and longitudinally slidably carrying the first end (e.g., 13) of the plunger; and the second end (e.g., 14, 15) of the plunger being pivotally connected to the first end of the blade.

7. Claims 12, 19-21, 48 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by French publication 1.171.740 (hereafter FP '740).

FP '740 discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including a handle (e.g., 7, 9) defining a blade cavity; a blade (e.g., 11) having a blade pivot (e.g., 12) connected to the first end of the handle; a longitudinally extending compressible plunger (e.g., 14) as best understood; a sleeve (e.g., formed by components 3¹ and 3², and including space therebetween) receiving and longitudinally slidably carrying the first end of the plunger; and the second end of the plunger being pivotally connected to the first end of the blade.

8. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cassady, pn 4,974,323.

Cassady discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including a handle (e.g., 40, 68) defining a blade cavity; a blade (e.g., 20) having a blade pivot (e.g., 22) connected to the first end of the handle; a longitudinally extending compressible plunger (e.g., 28) as best understood; a sleeve (e.g., formed by components 46, 50 and 68, and including space 52) receiving and longitudinally slidably carrying the first end of the plunger; and the second end of the plunger being pivotally connected (e.g., at 24) to the first end of the blade.

9. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by French publication 1.248.117 (hereafter FP '117).

FP '117 discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including a handle (e.g., 1) defining a blade cavity; a blade (e.g., 3) having a

blade pivot (e.g., 2) connected to the first end of the handle; a longitudinally extending compressible plunger (e.g., 7); a sleeve (e.g., formed by between handle components 1, and including the space through which component 7 slides) receiving and longitudinally slidably carrying the first end of the plunger (e.g., 7); and the second end (e.g., 7a, 7b, 8) of the plunger being pivotally connected (e.g., at 9) to the first end of the blade.

10. Claims 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wilbur, pn 2,286,524.

Wilbur discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including claim 35 as best understood, wherein the folding knife includes a handle (e.g., 10), a blade (e.g., 15, 16), an elongate, force-transmitting spring (e.g., 23), and a plunger (e.g., 19).

11. Claims 23, 29 and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Brown, pn 1,864,011.

Regarding claims 23 and 29, Brown discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including a blade (e.g., 1), and a plunger (e.g., 3) including a spring (e.g., 8), the plunger pivotally connected to the blade (e.g., via 11), and the spring adapted to perform the recited function including causing the spring to assist opening of the blade when the blade is pivoted from the retracted position toward the extended position beyond the intermediate point.

Regarding claims 34-36, Brown discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including a blade (e.g., 1), and an elongate, force-

transmitting spring (e.g., 8) that performs the recited function(s), and a plunger (e.g., the portion to which the lead line for numeral 3 contacts).

12. Claims 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Boyd et al., pn 4,541,175.

Boyd discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including claim 35 as best understood, wherein the folding knife includes a handle (e.g., 16, 42), a blade (e.g., 12), an elongate, force-transmitting spring (e.g., 48), and a plunger (e.g., 30).

13. Claims 34, 35 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Neely, pn 5,060,379.

Neely discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including claim 35 as best understood, wherein the folding knife includes a handle (e.g., 12), a blade (e.g., 90), and an elongate, force-transmitting spring (e.g., 130), wherein the spring exerts a directional force on the blade (e.g., opposite the arrows shown in Figures 4A, 4B) that is at least approximately in line with the pin as it moves to the recited positions, including the specified position that is closer to the stowed position.

14. Claims 12, 19, 21 and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cassady, pn 5,293,690.

Cassady discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including claim 35 as best understood, wherein the folding knife includes a handle (e.g., 30, 40), a blade (e.g., 50), a plunger (e.g., 15), and a spring (e.g., 10).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

16. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Brown, pn 1,864,011 (Brown '011).

Brown '011 discloses a folding knife with every structural limitation of the claimed invention including a clevis as claimed including pin (e.g., 13).

In the alternative, if it is argued that Brown '011 lacks the second end of the plunger including a clevis having a pin pivotally connected to the first end of the blade, the Examiner takes Official notice that such rotatable connections are old and well known in the art and provide various known benefits including providing a sturdy, unbiased connection for relative rotation between two components. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide a clevis on the second end of the plunger for the well known benefits including those described above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Obviousness Rejections Based on French Patent 1.069.862

17. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over French Patent 1.069.862 (FP '862) in view of Thompson et al., pn 5,131,149 (Thompson '149).

FP '862 lacks the first end of the blade having an extension with a plurality of ridges thereon. Thompson '149 discloses a blade having such a plurality of ridges on a first end of the blade and teaches that it facilitates one-handed actuation of the blade. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide an extension having a plurality of ridges on the blade of FP '862 for the benefits taught by Thompson '149 including that described above.

18. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over French Patent 1.069.862 (FP '862) in view of Seber et al., pn 5,546,662.

FP '862 lacks a belt clip connected to the handle adjacent one of the sides of the handle. Seber discloses such a clip for attachment to a belt. Such an attachment provides various obvious and well known benefits including freeing the hands for use while still maintaining possession of the knife and while providing easy and quick access to the knife. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide a belt clip on the knife of FP '862 for the obvious and well known benefits including those taught by Seber as described above.

19. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over French Patent 1.069.862 (FP '862).

FP '862 lacks the second end of the plunger including a clevis having a pin pivotally connected to the first end of the blade. However, the Examiner takes Official notice that such rotatable connections are old and well known in the art and provide various known benefits including providing a sturdy, unbiased connection for relative rotation between two components. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art to provide a clevis on the second end of the plunger for the well known benefits including those described above.

20. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over French Patent 1,069,862 (FP '862) in view of Brown, pn 1,701,027.

FP '862 lacks the first end of the blade having an arcuate slot, and the handle including a pin carried in the arcuate slot. However, the Examiner takes Official notice that such configurations are old and well known in the art as evidenced by Brown and provide various known benefits including providing stability to the knife, and particularly additional stability between the knife and the handle during opening and closing of the knife. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide the first end of the blade having an arcuate slot, and the handle including a pin carried in the arcuate slot for the well known benefits including those described above.

Obviousness Rejections Based on Brown, pn 1,864,011

21. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown, pn 1,864,011 (Brown '011) in view of Thompson et al., pn 5,131,149 (Thompson '149).

Brown '011 lacks the first end of the blade having an extension with a plurality of ridges thereon. Thompson '149 discloses a blade having such a plurality of ridges on a first end of the blade and teaches that it facilitates one-handed actuation of the blade. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide an extension having a plurality of ridges on the blade of Brown '011 for the benefits taught by Thompson '149 including that described above.

22. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown, pn 1,864,011 (Brown '011) in view of Seber et al., pn 5,546,662.

Brown '011 lacks a belt clip connected to the handle adjacent one of the sides of the handle. Seber discloses such a clip for attachment to a belt. Such an attachment provides various obvious and well known benefits including freeing the hands for use while still maintaining possession of the knife and while providing easy and quick access to the knife. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide a belt clip on the knife of Brown '011 for the obvious and well known benefits including those taught by Seber as described above.

Recapture (MPEP 1412.02)

23. Claims 12-31, 33-37, 45 and 47-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 251 as being an improper recapture of broadened claimed subject matter surrendered in the application for the patent upon which the present reissue is based. See *Hester Industries, Inc. v. Stein, Inc.*, 142 F.3d 1472, 46 USPQ2d 1641 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Clement*, 131 F.3d 1464, 45 USPQ2d 1161 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *Ball Corp. v. United States*, 729 F.2d 1429, 1436, 221 USPQ 289, 295 (Fed. Cir. 1984); *Pannu v Storz Instruments*, 258 F.3d 1366, 59 USPQ2d 1597 (Fed. Cir. 2001). A broadening aspect is present in the reissue which was not present in the application for patent. The record of the application for the patent shows that the broadening aspect (in the reissue) relates to subject matter that applicant previously surrendered during the prosecution of the application. For example, none of claims 12-31, 33-37, 45 and 47-50 have limitations directed to the key

limitations added or argued in the original application to define over the prior art; specifically, the key limitations of the pivotal connector or the sleeve. Thus, these claims have the same or broader scope as compared to original claims 1 and 11 of the parent application. Further, none of the claims contains a substitute or replacement limitation that is related, but narrower to or broader than, at least one of the key limitations.

Accordingly, the narrow scope of the claims in the patent was not an error within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 251, and the broader scope surrendered in the application for the patent cannot be recaptured by the filing of the present reissue application.

Response to Arguments

24. Applicant's arguments filed September 15, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the applicant's arguments regarding the rejections of claim 12, it is respectfully submitted that there is insufficient support in the original disclosure for the amendments made to claim 12. Thus, the prior art appears to meet the limitations of the claim as best understood and the rejections must stand.

Regarding applicant's arguments regarding the rejection of claim 48 over FP '862 and FP '740, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant's analysis and submits that each publication clearly meets the claim including a spring that exerts a directional force that is "at least *approximately* in line with the pin." For example, the springs of

these publications exert directional forces in the longitudinal direction of the handle that are fairly considered to be "approximately" in line with the pin.

Applicant's arguments regarding the other claims with respect to the prior art have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding applicant's arguments regarding recapture, the Examiner has further explained the grounds for this rejection under the corresponding section above.

Offer to Surrender Original Patent (MPEP 1416)

25. Applicant is reminded that the original patent, or a statement as to the loss or inaccessibility of the original patent, must be received before this reissue application can be allowed. See 37 CFR 1.178.

Claim Rejections - Defective Oath/Declaration

26. Claims 1-31, 33-37, 45 and 47-50 are rejected as being based upon a defective reissue declaration under 35 U.S.C. § 251; specifically because there is no error within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 251. See 37 C.F.R. 1.175

Conclusion

27. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

28. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

29. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Clark F. Dexter whose telephone number is (703)308-1404. The examiner can normally be reached on Wednesdays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Allan N. Shoap can be reached on (703)308-1082. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



**Clark F. Dexter
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3724**

cf
March 30, 2004